

Pope Pius X Posterity Will Honor Glorious Career of This Truly Great Prelate

BELOVED PONTIFF SUCCEUMS UNDER HIS GREAT GRIEF

(Continued from First Page.)

ability to rid himself of the accumulations in the lungs. Stimulants were injected and oxygen administered. Several times the pontiff revived and seemed much better. He then would speak to those about him, and insist that his desires be executed. In one of these intervals he asked for Monsignor Rosa, recently appointed secretary of the consistorial congregation. Monsignor Rosa had been an intimate friend of the pontiff since the pontiff was Bishop of Treviso. As soon as he was notified he rushed to the Vatican, and was admitted immediately to the apartment where the pontiff was lying. Monsignor Rosa remained alone with the pope. The incident was considered significant, as, owing to his present position, Monsignor Rosa would be secretary of the consistorial congregation of the pope. It is thought that the pope confided in him his last wishes.

Cardinal Merry Del Val, the papal secretary, telegraphed to all the cardinals, notifying them of the grave condition from which the pope was suffering.

Later the funeral of church bells was rung over the faithful exposition of the Holy Sacrament, and called them to prayer for the restoration of the pontiff to health. This gave rise to rumors of the pope's death, which the Vatican denied, owing to the many inquiries from all quarters.

Those close to the pope believe that after over the war situation brought on the final crisis, and so overwhelmed him that he was unable in his eightieth year to withstand still another attack of his old enemy, gouty catarrh.

His health has been the pontiff's lot for many years, and intermittently the attacks had been so serious that the world was prepared several times to hear of his passing. During the summer there had been numerous denials from the Vatican that his indisposition was serious. As late as August 1st, upon the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of his coronation, Pope Pius granted numerous audiences.

Two days later it became known that he had cancelled virtually all engagements. His attendants reported he was unable to work, and that he sat listless and silent for hours, evidently brooding over the great clash of arms in Europe.

DREAMS OF WAR BY NIGHT.

His physician, Dr. Marchesani, ordered His Holiness to bed on August 16, when it was announced that the war and the intense heat in Rome had combined to depress him. In bed he continued to dream of the conflict by night and to discuss it by day.

"I shall not cease to implore God to put a stop to this inhuman butchery," he declared. His physicians had to deal with this mental condition as well as physical suffering. Arrangements were made by which Cardinal Merry Del Val would render His Holiness a daily report of the war situation. The pope desired to see some way in which he might exert his influence to check the bloodshed, and he was the more affected, because any action seemed useless.

At the commencement of the European crisis he expressed an expectation to all Catholics of the world, asking them to lift their souls toward Christ. Who alone was able to aid, and call on the clergy to offer public prayer.

The break between Austria and Serbia from the first became a source of great grief to him, for the Vatican was most friendly toward both nations. He was inexpressibly shocked, he said, at the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne, who, like all the Hapsburgs, was an ardent Catholic, and was sympathetic toward little Serbia, with which the Vatican had recently had concluded a friendly concordat.

POPE'S VIEWS ON PEACE.

The pope's views on peace, embodied in an allocution delivered at the consistory at which he created thirteen new cardinals, were so constituted that a remarkable document, that the Carnegie Peace Union, founded in February by Andrew Carnegie with an endowment of \$2,000,000, decided to begin among the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church its educational activities in behalf of disarmament and arbitration by sending to each of the 23,000 priests of the United States and Canada a copy of this allocution.

In it the pope referred to "men of distinction and force planning schemes for preventing the calamities of two nations and the slaughter of millions, for inspiring the blessing of peace," which, coupled with the fact that he spoke at length with the three American cardinals—Fisher, Farley, and O'Connell—was interpreted as referring to the efforts of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan in behalf of universal peace.

"To-day," he said, "peace or war in society and the state does not depend so much on the rulers as on the multitude. Deprived of the light of truth revealed by God, unused to the discipline of Christ, what wonder if the multitude, the prey of blind passions, rush to the common ruin instigated by clever agitators who seek nothing but their own advantage?"

PEACE EXHORTATION.

Only yesterday, the pope addressed the following exhortation to the whole world:

"At this moment, when nearly the whole of Europe is being dragged into the vortex of a most terrible war, with its present dangers and miseries, and the consequent suffering of the multitude, of which must strike every one with grief and horror, we whose care is the life and welfare of so many citizens and peoples, cannot but be deeply moved and our heart wrung with the bitterest sorrow."

"And in the midst of this universal confusion and peril, we feel and know that both the clergy and the laity, ministry demand of us that we should with all earnestness turn the thoughts of Christendom further whence cometh help to Christ, the Prince of Peace, and the most powerful mediator between God and man."

"We charge, therefore, the Catholics of the whole world to approach the throne of grace and mercy, each and all of them, and more especially the clergy, whose duty furthermore it will be to make in every parish, as their bishops shall direct, public supplication so that the merciful God may, as it were, be veiled with the prayers of His children, and speedily remove the evil cause of war, giving to the world the thought of peace and not of affliction."

"From the palace of the Vatican, the second day of August, 1914."

(Signed) "PIUS X. PONTIFEX MAXIMUS."

Pope Pius X was a native of the little village of Riese, in the Venetian province of Treviso, which, in 1363, gave to the church a pontiff in Niccolò Bocassin, who assumed the triple crown under the name of Boniface XI. Born June 2, 1857, in a poor and humble family of the name of Sarto, Pius X was christened Giuseppe (Joseph), and known throughout his

life by the dialect equivalent of Giuseppe, "Beppo."

The early life of Pope Pius was filled with activity. The district of Treviso is one of poverty, only those who have seen it realizing the struggle for existence at every breath.

Little Giuseppe Sarto was one of a family of ten, to feed whose hungry mouths the father could not earn anything approaching a living wage. This fact suggests what sacrifices the household had to endure to ensure the boy the means of education, finally secured him through the kindness of a parish priest.

HAD BENT FOR PRIESTHOOD

WHEN STILL VERY YOUNG

From an early age Giuseppe, bent to study outdoors, displayed a bent for the priesthood—a bent that for the most part is religiously respected by Italians of the lower class. The educational resources of his birthplace were soon exhausted, and the lad's studious leanings demanded a wider field for their development. He was sent to a college at Castel-Franco, and from there was transferred to the Central Seminary at Padua, the world-renowned seat of Italian learning.

On September 18, 1878, the young seminary received his priest's orders in the cathedral of Castel-Franco. That year was a memorable one for Italy. The question of Italian liberation had been forced to the front by the attempt of Orsini to assassinate Napoleon III.

The diplomats of nations assembled, but the young priest was not concerned in the movement. He turned his back on the world, and took up his duties as curate in the village of Fomello. He soon was loved by his parishioners, who in his person saw embodied by his unselfishness, his self-sacrifice, and his tireless labor.

He was promoted as parish priest of Salzano, in 1887, only a year after the cession of Venice (Veneto) to Italy, so that the future pope lived for the first thirty-two years of his life under Austrian rule in his native province. The able discharge of his office recommended the pastor of Salzano to the notice of Monsignor Zinelli, at that time the bishop of the diocese, who nominated him to a canonry in the cathedral of Treviso. This promotion was supplemented by bestowal of the deanery on Father Sarto, and his appointment as Episcopal chancellor. To him also was conferred the important and important charge of spiritual director to the Seminary of Treviso, in which college he was likewise given a professor's chair and an examination.

Nor did his activities end here, for he was chosen as a judge in the Capitular Court, and finally was appointed vicar-general of the diocese.

REPUTATION AS PREACHER

Meanwhile, the recipient of all these dignities was winning a great reputation as a preacher. His sermons, although delivered extempore, were distinguished for both learning and eloquence. Yet it is probable that the example of his self-denying and holy life preached the most eloquent sermon of all. During the interregnum that succeeded the death of Monsignor Zinelli, it fell to the vicar-general to administer the diocese, and this he did with such notable skill that he was nominated coadjutor to the new bishop of Treviso.

After such an apprenticeship, it was not surprising that when the important see of Mantua became vacant, in 1891, Leo XIII chose Giuseppe Sarto to fill the place. It was no easy task to the successor had allowed discipline to slack. His persuasive powers and administrative talents were tested to the utmost, but he was fully equal to the ungrateful task.

Severe in personal taste, Signor Sarto showed himself zealous in maintaining the ancient ritual traditions of his church, and in 1895, on the twentieth anniversary of St. Andrew's death, celebrated under his auspices, while in 1897 he presided at a like function in commemoration of St. Louis Gonzaga.

Two years later Pope Leo recognized Sarto's merits by raising him to the Sacred College, with the title of San Gerardo in Terno, at a consistory held June 15, 1893.

At the same time he was chosen out of all the Venetian prelates to fill the place of the late Cardinal Casonato, in his long residence in the "seagirt" city, the Pope of the "God-father" was a beloved and familiar figure. His firm, dignified, yet genial side, quickly made him a force to be reckoned with.

He gave proof of extraordinary tact in dealing with the civil authorities, he succeeded in winning the support of radicals as well as clericals. Too, he became a favorite with King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena, when they visited Venice, and it is an open secret that news of his election to the pontificate was joyfully received by the King.

IN LOVE FOR VENICE

CONTINUES THROUGH LIFE

A journalist recently interviewed Pope Pius at the Vatican thus recounted the pathetic reminiscences of the Holy Father concerning his years and labors in the City of Water Avenue:

"I brought up the memory of Venice. When he heard that made name, his eyes lighted up, his features glowed with animation. He spoke to me with the emotion of a man who in his life and spirit the happiest hours of his life, and as I listened to him I remembered a number of charming anecdotes that he had when I last visited Venice about his life in that city."

"He used to be displayed as much as his predecessor in the patriarchate loved it. Cardinal Sarto could never get away from it. It was of a place of bishops who have a 'wooden cross' and a 'heart of gold.' His predecessor never went out but in a gondola with four oarsmen. He himself, with his wife, passed down the grand canal, hundreds of gondoliers would salute him, seeking for a blessing, a word of comfort, or encouragement from him, whom they called familiarly by their native dialect as 'il nostro signor Beppo.'"

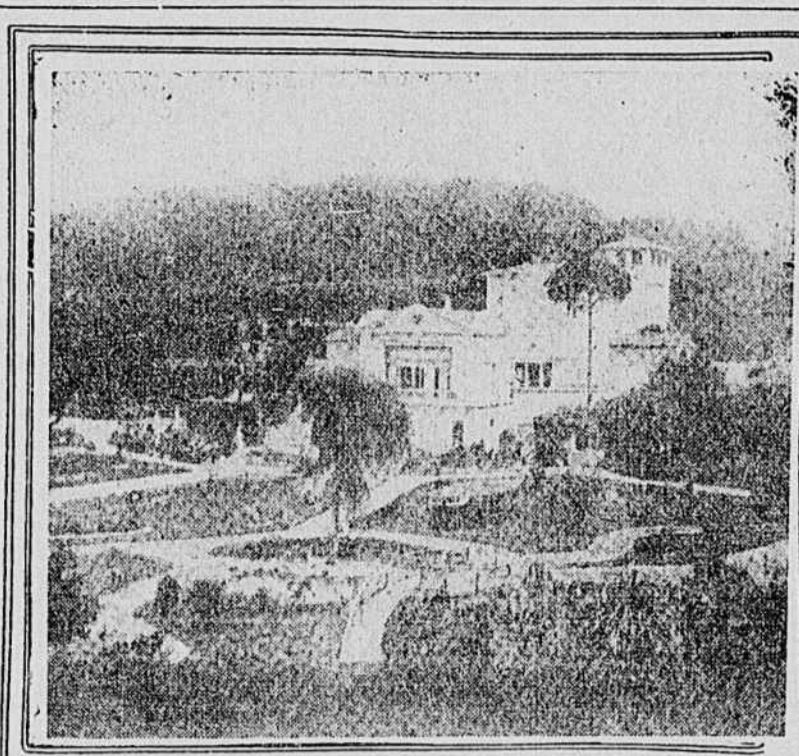
Summoned to the consistory at Rome, when he left Venice on a blazing morning in July, he was greeted by the prophetic cry of 'Long live the Pope.' He did not for a moment believe he would not return again.

"So little did I think that I should never see Venice again," said the pontiff with a smile, "that I took a big-little dantean ritorno (return ticket) on the Venetian railway."

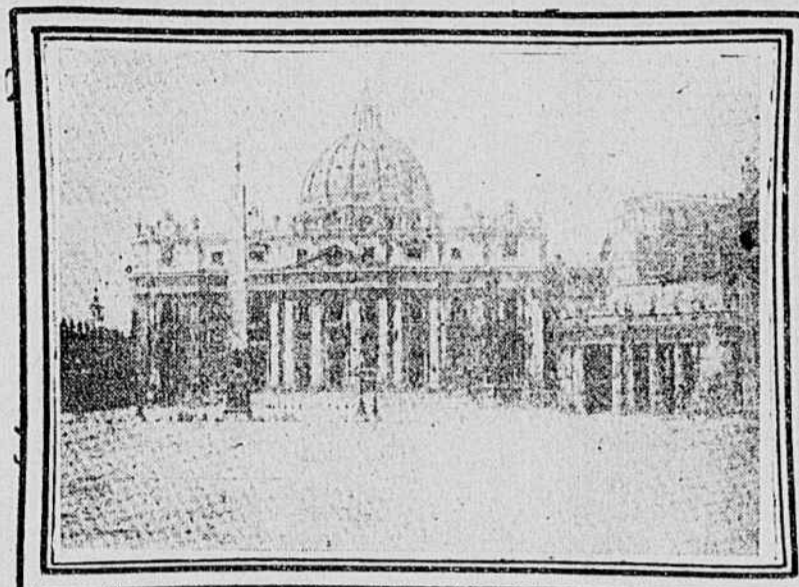
"He long kept this return ticket. Wealthy and titled collectors strove by every means within their power to become its purchaser; he invariably refused them. For the King of Greece, in the course of a visit which he paid to the pope, expressed a keen desire to possess this little piece of Venetian history, and the pope gave it to him."

"And referring to a clean nickel watch, of old-fashioned make, which the pope said gravely to his interviewer: 'It marked the minutes of my mother's death struggles, and the hours of my definite separation from the outer world, from Venice, peace and liberty. It marked, as I said, all the joyous, all the solemn moments of

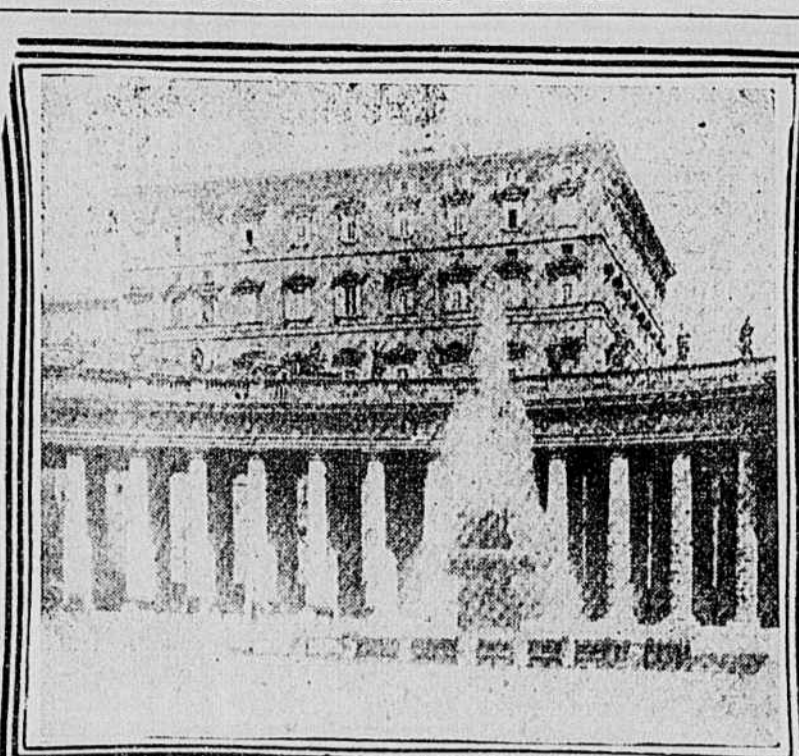
VIEWS OF THE VATICAN, WHERE POPE LIES DEAD



GARDENS OF THE VATICAN.



SQUARE OF ST. PETER'S.



THE VATICAN.



VATICAN ENCLOSURE.

any life. What jewel could be more precious to me?"

"He carried the watch fastened to a little white sash cord in the bright sash that he wore around his waist," the journalist stated, continuing his narrative, "and he did not hesitate to offer against the etiquette that hitherto has obligated the pope, when he has wished to know the time to apply to one of his prelates."

NO LIGHT INHERITANCE

TO SUCCEED POPE LEO XIII

It was no light inheritance to succeed such a pontiff as Leo XIII, for in many ways Leo symbolized the life of the church, incarnating, as he did, the ideal of the scholar and the diplomat.

Pope X was, as befitted a democratic pontiff, different in many respects from his illustrious predecessor. Like the fisherman, whose place he held, he found his recreation fishing in the Italian ponds, rather than in writing Latin verses. To his saintliness of character and moral worth, independent of all lesser and worldly considerations, memory doubtless will pay homage.

While halting began to choose a successor to Pope Leo XIII, the name of Giuseppe Sarto was hardly considered at first. As balloting continued, however, the roll of names in favor increased. He was then regarded as a compromise candidate, and, finally, on the sixth ballot, he was elected. On August 4, 1903, five days later he was crowned in St. Peter's Cathedral, Rome, with all the magnificence and brilliancy of ceremonial that distinguishes the coronation of each successive pope.

From the post of spiritual head of gondoliers and peasants, a work that he loved, to the throne in the Vatican, was the career of Giuseppe Sarto, Pope Pius X.

And he never had been ambitious to be the head of the Catholic Church and the successor of St. Peter. He lived the simple life among his friends, his relatives, and his parish in the parish he first held. The grandeur, the pomp, the great power of the Vatican did not appeal to him.

There was a great difference of opinion as to the wisdom of electing Pope Pius X for his office. His election, a compromise, was particularly pleasing to Austria, Germany, and France, and in these countries, with the exception of St. Peter's, he was highly commended for wisdom and strength.

While at first he was referred to as apostolic, executive and reformer, in the later years of his reign there were many reports of dissatisfaction among cardinals and factions in the church, because of a lack of strength, of commanding power, and iron will.

HIS LIFE WAS THAT OF

PRIEST, SCHOLAR AND PASTOR

His life had been one of fine, severe unity, void of accidents and selfish thoughts, devoted entirely to the highest and most universal interests, and intensely active, for his writings are acts in themselves. To sum up in three words, the life of a priest, a scholar and a pastor.

Pope Leo XIII had predicted that great things were in store for Cardinal Sarto, and once was heard to remark that he would not be surprised if he should be his successor.

Pope Pius's policy was the simplest. His election resulted because a majority of the cardinals had wearied of diplomacy and its barren results, and longed for a pontiff who would build up the units of organization, that is, the dioceses, they ruled by bishops in France, Italy and Spain, these units were either paralyzed or directed by the hostile or indifferent states.

There was a show of life, but not such teaching and varied life as is seen in the dioceses of America, Canada and Ireland. It was known that Pius would desert diplomacy, and try to make all dioceses as they are in English-speaking countries.

That diplomacy found no place in Pius's mind is evidenced by many of his acts. His action toward the French government was perfect. The difference, therefore, France had all

side Italy have been granted a new political standing by the order, whereby under 200 bishops, 25,000 priests and 3,000,000 Catholic laymen in the English-speaking countries will have their affairs examined and passed upon according to the general law of the church, and by ten different congregations, instead of one, as heretofore.

Another reform was that effected by the Pious Bull, requiring the return of sacred music in use by the Roman Catholic churches, throughout the world to its austere and simple purity. And still another force upon the vision of the Vatican, a move direct to the heart of the late Leo XIII, whereby instruction in the catechism is no longer regarded as a mere pastime, but as a basic religious education, but is now held to replace every thing—mother, the schoolmaster, the general mental environment.

Pope Pius was in every respect a man of peace, and the clerical trouble in Spain and Portugal, during the latter years of his life, greatly affected the adjunct to a basically religious education, but is now held to replace every thing—mother, the schoolmaster, the general mental environment.

It is much easier to face the rulers of Europe on a question than the cardinals assembled in the Sistine Chapel, but Pope Pius did not quail or show timidity when he had to face the cardinals as to his perseverance in the lines he drew for himself. He was firm, brief, and unflinching, and made it plain that he would not lean in either direction to lend weight to favored plans of different cardinals or factions.

When the trouble between the church and state broke out in France, the Concordat was dropped, and the world looked to the pope, speculating what course he would take. What he did seemed to be the only right thing, according to the American idea. He ignored the nation.

Before Pope Pius had been on the throne three years, he evidenced that young men who dreamed of the career of a cardinal in Rome were going to be disappointed. The pope wanted bishops for the difficult sees, and the way for young diplomats to promotion, it was soon apparent, was through the tireless but wholesome office of governing bishop.

One great reform Pope Pius accomplished, and it promises to be ever remembered in history. He proved that diplomacy in church matters is a thing of little importance, compared with the direct teaching and preaching of the Gospel to the poor.

Compared with the policies of his predecessors of recent times, the leaning of Pope Pius X. have been held to be ultra-orthodox in purely ecclesiastical principles, and ultra-conservative in temporal relations.

POPE Pius OPPOSED

TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE

An instance of his well known uncompromising attitude against advanced tendencies was afforded in his opposition to woman suffrage, as voiced by the pope upon the occasion of his reception of a delegation of Italian Catholic women.

"Woman can never be man's equal," he told his fair visitors, "and cannot, therefore, enjoy equal rights. Few women would ever desire to legislate and those who did would be classed as eccentrics. Scripture, and especially the three Epistles of St. Paul, emphasize woman's dependence on man."

His now famous Apostolic constitution was considered as embodying the most sweeping reform ever attempted by a Roman pontiff since the celebrated Council of Trent, in the years from 1545 to 1563, in that it dissolved the entire congregation of the council, a committee of cardinals charged with the interpretation of the Council of Trent, and placed all affairs in the hands of separate tribunals and courts of appeal.

By virtue of one of his documents, known as the "Sapientia Consilio," the congregation of the Holy Roman Curia of the Catholic Church have been completely reformed, and the American hierarchy has been accorded a recognized voice in the government of the church. In fact, all Catholics out-

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were greatly shocked at the news of the death of the pontiff.

Bishop O'Connell has only in the past few weeks returned from a special trip to Rome, where he went to lay before the pope certain plans for extending the work of the Catholic Church in this diocese, and to secure the approval of the church in certain extensive plans for missionary and educational work. Rev. Father Knapp is now in Germany having recently visited Rome to receive the blessing of the pope.

"TO RENEW ALL THINGS IN CHRIST," WATCHWORD

That Was the Slogan Pope Pius Sounded in Every Public Act of His Life.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The Rt. Rev. Monsignor Joseph F. Mooney, administrator of the Archdiocese of New York, when informed to-night of the death of Pope Pius X., gave out the following comment on the life and work of His Holiness:

"Pius X. concluded a few days ago the eleventh year of his pontificate, succeeding the highly intellectual and scholarly Leo XIII. In these respects he was not the peer of his predecessor. For that matter, there were not many in the list of the popes who could be deemed superior to Pope Leo XIII. Questions connected with the intellectual life, so to speak, and the international policy of the church naturally attracted and engaged the attention and activity of Leo XIII, and their treatment and solution characterized his career and sovereign pontiff."

Problems and matter cognate, indeed, but still somewhat different to those that called forth the supremely intellectual side of Leo XIII's character, problems and matters affecting more the moral and purely devotional life of the Catholic people claimed and received the full absorption and energies of Pius X.

Thus it was that in his very first public pronouncement he made use of the phrase that became the watchword of his whole career, and the slogan that he sounded in his every public act, "To renew all things in Christ." In the light that these words shed upon his pontificate is the history of that pontificate to be read and his place fixed among the supreme rulers of the church.

INCREASING DEMANDS FROM INTERIOR BANKS

Largely Offsets Return Flow of Money Taken During Early Days of Alarm.

NEW YORK, August 19.—An interesting development in the financial situation to-day was the evidence that money taken from New York banks during the early alarm engendered by the foreign crisis is flowing back. This return flow largely is offset by increasing demands of interior banks. The West is calling for crop-moving money, and the South is demanding cash to harvest cotton. Cotton planters recently received no return assistance from local institutions, but this, it now appears, was sufficient only to meet a small part of their needs.

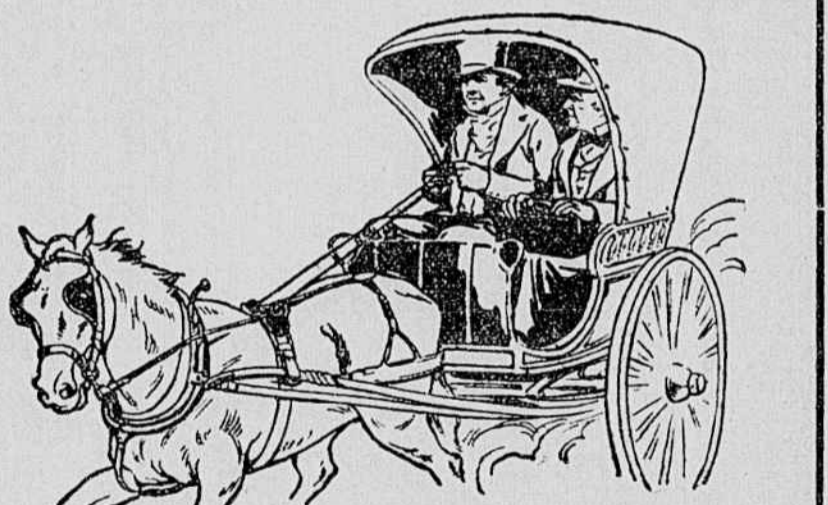
Already there is talk of redeeming some of the emergency currency already issued. However, with money at 5 per cent, and against 3 per cent charged the first three months for this currency, there is little likelihood that these notes will be redeemed until the latter part of the year if not later.

Exchange brokers reported some business from Berlin to-day, drafts being issued direct to that centre and by way of Havre and Antwerp in the hope of reaching the German capital. Rates on London were higher than yesterday, with a smaller volume of business.

Crop prospects were somewhat improved overnight by rains in the Southern crop belt, but in certain sections of the Northwest the rainfall came late.

General trade advices again were conflicting, more steel mills following the lead of the larger independents in advancing prices, while others engaged in spot trade have been working on a snorter time and otherwise curtailing.

Stomachs Kept Doctor Busy



"An old-fashioned doctor, a number of years ago, told us stomachs kept him busy. And he argued that a more conscientious care of the stomach would practically put his profession out of commission."—National Food Journal, June, 1914.

It was a new process of milling that had considerable to do with keeping this old doctor on the jump. This process—which made flour look white and pretty—unfortunately removed nearly all of the really vital mineral elements of the wheat—the invaluable phosphate of potash, etc.

This kind of milling has now become almost universal. Think what it means to deprive the system of these elements which are necessary for its daily rebuilding?

Grape-Nuts
—a delicious food

made of wheat and barley, contains all the nutriment of the grains, including their mineral elements. Many forms of stomach trouble are due to a lack of these elements in daily food; and a regular ration of Grape-Nuts and cream along with other food is admirable to set one right.

"There's a Reason"